	F4L3RUBS	Sentence	
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW		
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	,	
4	v.	06 CR 3	16 (CM)
5	STEVEN RUBINSTEIN,		
6	Defendant	•	
7		x	
8			ck, N.Y. 21, 2015
9		12:00 p	
10	Before:		
11	HON. COLLEEN MCMAHON,		
12		Distric	rt Judge
13			
14	APPEARANCES		
15	PREET BHARARA United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York JENNIFER BEIDEL Assistant United States Attorney		
16			
17			
18	WILLIAM STAMPUR Attorney for Defendant		
19	ALSO PRESENT: U.S. Prob	ation Officer Chris Por	ter
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
H			

THE DEPUTY CLERK: United States of America v. Steven Mark Rubinstein. Your appearance, please.

MS. BEIDEL: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jennifer Beidel for the government, along with Senior United States Probation Officer Chris Porter.

MR. STAMPUR: William J. Stampur for Mr. Rubinstein.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. Have a seat. What have

we here?

MS. BEIDEL: Your Honor, we appeared on a violation of supervised release initially on March 11 to which the defendant pled not guilty. I believe that he's prepared today to plead guilty to the second specification.

THE COURT: Mr. Stampur, is that correct?

MR. STAMPUR: That is a correct statement, your Honor. Mr. Rubinstein and I have discussed the matter and I've discussed it with both Mr. Porter and the assistant, and he's prepared to enter a plea to the C violation, the second violation that's contained on the supervised release violation.

THE COURT: Okay.

So, Mr. Rubinstein, this is not a trial. You can have a seat, Mr. Stampur. It is not a trial. We are going to have a hearing. I am going to ask you questions under oath. I have to satisfy myself that you are fully aware of your rights and that you are waiving them knowingly and voluntarily. If at the end of this proceeding you ultimately decide to enter a plea of

guilty, you have counsel with you, and you have a right to talk to your lawyer at any time during the course of these proceedings.

Do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Okay. Would you please swear

Mr. Rubinstein.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

(Defendant sworn)

THE COURT: Have a seat, sir. I remind you that if you knowingly make a false statement to me during these proceedings, you can be prosecuted for the crime of perjury. And any punishment for your perjury, which could include as much as five years in jail or a \$250,000 fine, would be separate and apart from the disposition of the matter that we are going to discuss today.

What is your full name, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Steven Mark Rubinstein.

THE COURT: That's Steven with a V?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir. How old are you?

THE DEFENDANT: 58.

THE COURT: What was your highest level of education?

THE DEFENDANT: Master's degree.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you ever been hospitalized for

25 | narcotics or alcohol addiction?

THE DEFENDANT: No, I have not.

THE COURT: Are you on any kind of drugs or medication today that are affecting your ability to concentrate or to understand what's going on here in the courtroom?

THE DEFENDANT: I am not under any sort of medication.

THE COURT: So, it is my understanding that you are going to change your plea on Specification Number Two which charges that on or about March 4, 2015, you failed to follow the instructions of your probation officer in that you obtained two unauthorized portable electronic devices capable of accessing the Internet which were unknown to your probation officer and which were not monitored. That is what we call a grade C condition of supervision. A grade C condition.

I can revoke your term of supervision, I can sentence you to as long as three years, three additional years in prison. There is a guideline for this particular offense of from three to nine months. I'm not bound by the guideline. I have discretion to sentence you to anything from no time at all to as much as three years. If I sentence you to less than three years, I can revoke your term of supervised release and I can impose a new term of supervised release of up to five years, less any period of time that I sentence you to spend in jail.

So that's what can happen to you if you decide to take a plea to Specification Number Two. Do you understand, sir?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you do not have to plead guilty to Specification Number Two, or any of the specifications, and you can have a hearing, at which the government will be required to prove to my satisfaction, I will be the trier of fact, by a preponderance of the evidence that you have in fact violated the terms of your supervised release.

THE DEFENDANT: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that at that hearing you would have the right to the assistance of counsel?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand as well.

THE COURT: Do you understand that at that hearing you would have the right to confront and cross-examine any witnesses that the government calls to testify against you?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you would have the right to challenge the admissibility of any exhibits that the government chooses to introduce?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you would have the right to call witnesses to testify on your own behalf, and to have this Court issue subpoenas if they didn't want to come and testify voluntarily?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you would have the

right to take the witness stand and testify yourself, but that no one could force you to do so, and I could draw and would draw no adverse inference against you if you decided to remain silent?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you plead guilty to Specification Number Two, you will be giving up all of the rights I have just enumerated, except for your right to counsel?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that.

THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or coerced you or exerted any kind of improper pressure on you to get you to change your plea on Count Two?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has anyone promised you what sentence I am going to impose upon you?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court states there were no such promises.

What is the government prepared to prove if we go to hearing?

MS. BEIDEL: Your Honor, the government is prepared to prove that on the morning of March 4, 2015, the probation office visited the defendant's apartment and found him there with two unauthorized devices, one of which he was concealing

by sitting upon it. They would further testify that they had 1 not authorized him to have either device. 2 3 THE COURT: Devices were cell phones? What were they? 4 MS. BEIDEL: They were cell phones. They were 5 Internet capable cell phones. And the government would further 6 prove that the defendant stated that he was aware that he was 7 required to get authorization to have those devices. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Rubinstein, did you hear what 9 the assistant United States attorney just said to me? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did. 11 THE COURT: Sir, is it still your intention to change your plea on Specification Number Two from not guilty to 12 13 quilty? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is. 15 THE COURT: Would you please tell me what you did to violate the terms of your supervised release. 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: I had in my possession two Internet 18 capable cell phones. 19 THE COURT: That were not known to your probation 20 officer? 21 THE DEFENDANT: That's correct, yes. 22 THE COURT: Those were not being monitored? 23 THE DEFENDANT: They were not being monitored. 24 THE COURT: Did you know that it was a violation of

the terms of your supervision to have such phones?

25

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did. 2

THE COURT: Did you obtain them of your own free will?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Does the government know of any reason why I should not take the plea from Mr. Rubinstein?

MS. BEIDEL: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the government need me to elicit anything else from him by way of allocution?

MS. BEIDEL: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Stampur, is there any reason why I should not take a plea from your client?

MR. STAMPUR: No.

THE COURT: Is there anything else I should elicit from him?

MR. STAMPUR: No.

THE COURT: Sir, would you please stand.

Steven Mark Rubinstein, how do you plead to Violation Number Two, charging that on or about March 4, 2015, you failed to follow the instructions of your probation officer in that you obtained two unauthorized portable electronic devices capable of accessing the Internet which were unknown to the probation officer and were not monitored; quilty or not quilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty, your Honor.

THE COURT: On the above allocution I find the defendant perfectly competent and capable of entering an

informed plea. The plea is knowing and voluntarily, and the defendant has allocuted to all of the elements of the violation. Accordingly, I find the defendant, Steven Mark Rubinstein, guilty of violation number two in the specifications that were given to the Court.

You may be seated, sir.

Does the government have a position on sentencing?

MS. BEIDEL: Yes, your Honor. I believe that the

defendant is also prepared to proceed to sentencing today. The

government's position on sentencing is that a guidelines range

sentence would be appropriate. We note for the record that the

defendant has already served 42 days, which is about half of

the bottom end of the three-to-nine-month guideline range at

this point.

THE COURT: I was counting days while you were talking. I should have let you just do it for me. Okay. Big surprise. The government thinks a guideline sentence is appropriate.

MS. BEIDEL: I believe the probation officer may also want to speak more specifically.

THE COURT: I always want to hear from Mr. Porter.

MR. PORTER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Yes, our recommendation is for a guideline sentence. We believe that the conduct is serious enough to warrant that. The fact that he made false statements about it, I know he's not admitting to

that at this time, but he took steps to deceive the probation office, and that he had been prior directed to not have these devices on his person. And had already been sanctioned when he was in the halfway house is of great concern to us.

THE COURT: Okay. I gather that were a guideline sentence to be imposed, you want his supervision to be reimposed with modified terms?

MR. PORTER: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. What modified term is it that you want?

MR. PORTER: We laid them out --

THE COURT: You laid them out, but most of them are standard terms.

MR. PORTER: Correct. Most of them are standard terms back when he was sentenced. Some wording was different.

THE COURT: What would be new and different?

MR. PORTER: New and different, other than the waiver that he signed, would be the GPS condition that would allow us to monitor his activities and set up exclusion zones in the community based on our concerns of potential risk. And the other conditions that he signed the waiver for just basically a rewording of computer monitoring conditions that are up-to-date with today.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Stampur.

MR. STAMPUR: If I may, Judge. I hope I can convince

you or attempt to convince you that my client has actually more than recognized his mistakes. If I can give you just a little bit of background information.

I'd like to try to preface my comments by stating that I want to urge the Court to consider releasing him today, and giving him time served. Or, alternatively, releasing him today and let him come back to show that he is abiding by these strict conditions, including the new GPS condition, which, as your Honor knows, is extremely severe to the extent that they will be monitoring him 24/7.

As some background to Mr. Rubinstein's plight. He did 10 years, your Honor sentenced him to 10 years. He did 10 years and never had one issue while incarcerated. When he was about to get released, he was due to get released Christmas Eve. As is often the case in these type of cases, he couldn't get released because he didn't have a place to stay that was secure, given the nature of the case. So he stayed an extra — he didn't get released in December or January, and finally, he found a place to live in Yonkers so he got released in February. So he stayed an extra, whatever, six weeks. And he actually utilized the cell phone in helping him find a place and eventually getting released.

So he went to this location in Yonkers. I know the probation officer knows this. And the apartment, the one bedroom apartment that everyone thought was ready for him was

not ready. So, the landlord -- so he slept on an air mattress for approximately five or six days, the only thing he had, in a different apartment in the same building while they fixed up the apartment they had promised would be ready a week earlier. So that was his life.

He has no lifeline other than his ex-wife who lives in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess. And so he's on his own after 10 years plus. And he obtained the cell phones in violation.

But as we've talked about, they searched those cell phones. There was nothing related to anything like he's been convicted of. The cell phone had to do with Best Buy, with Amazon, with job seeking, because he needs to get a job. Those are what he was using the cell phone. It was in violation. But, that's the things he was using to get his life back in order by himself for.

And then when they came to his house, yes, he is in violation. And there it is. It is not an excuse, but I just want to give you some understanding of what he was trying to do. He's almost 60 years old, he's going to be 59 next week. I add this because while incarcerated I met him, as your Honor knows, March 11, just a couple weeks ago, his mother died while he was incarcerated and wasn't even able -- I only found out a week after -- to attend the funeral. So, this is where he is at the moment.

As your Honor knows, with the assistance of the

assistant, he has already done 42 days here in the MCC, which isn't as comfortable a place as he was at when he did these 10 years which is up in Fort Devens for him. But he's surviving, he's very careful inside there.

And I had broached with the assistant last week and relayed to her all these factors and suggested as an alternative of the government just taking the position that let's sentence him under the advisory sentencing guideline range, maybe in this instance, we could do what I suggested, which was to not make a final determination, but let him get back to Yonkers, let him follow these strict rules, let him get this GPS device installed. And with your Honor's concurrence, bring him back in two or three months, and you'll see that he's abiding by all these conditions.

The world has changed. He's been in jail for over 10 years. There are things that he did not experience 10 years ago. So he is adapting at a later age, if I may say that, in his life. He kept all the conditions of seeking counseling that he was supposed to.

In fact, Judge, I know that Mr. Porter expressed his opinion that he didn't show remorse, but he showed remorse when he spoke to his psychologist. So he has been going to counseling. And to me, that's I hope the most important thing. Because he stayed clear of any violations when it comes to what I know is the reason that the government wants to monitor him

1 for.

So, it is not a perfect explanation, Judge, obviously, but --

THE COURT: There is no perfect explanation.

MR. STAMPUR: No, there is none. I just want you to get as complete a picture as I can.

THE COURT: How are these individuals, in a world where everything is done online, job applications, job posting, how do we expect these individuals to operate?

MR. PORTER: Your Honor, we do monitor computers, we allow them to buy computers, we set up computer monitoring with them. We go over their activities on a weekly regular basis. They are set up for key words. If they are doing something, we're immediately notified. They're told from the beginning they are not supposed to have these cell phones.

I will add when he was in the bureau of prisons, under the umbrella of the bureau of prisons in the halfway house, he did have that initial device taken from him, seized from him when he was in the halfway house, and he filed the fraudulent claim to get a new smart phone which is what we spoke about before you last time. So, that's a little bit of a discrepancy.

But we would allow him to access the computer in our office, we would also refer him to employment sites where he could apply in the community.

MR. STAMPUR: It is very difficult, Judge. When he was at the halfway house, we had this discussion. And I don't want to speak generally for other clients, but a lot of people in the halfway house have cell phones who are not supposed to. I think no one is supposed to have a cell phone in the halfway house. Not just someone who was convicted of the crime he was convicted of. He couldn't find a place to live.

THE COURT: I hear you. It's a bit of a conundrum, and I appreciate it is a bit of a conundrum. And I'm not quite sure how to address the conundrum of balancing the community's interest in protection from persons with a record like your client's record. Has he been classified as a Level 3?

MR. PORTER: Not yet. I would also add, your Honor, we do now have the capability of monitoring cell phones, a certain type of cell phone.

THE COURT: Right. Which means the way we balance it is we require him to get permission, and permission he did not get. He's admitted he didn't get permission. So, I appreciate the difficulty of navigating in the world of 2015 without a cell phone.

MR. STAMPUR: He's living in a new location. He's never lived in Yonkers and he wants to find a job, and that's, needless to say, going to be a Herculean task, but he wants to, and it is difficult.

So I guess what probation officer is saying in

Yonkers, I guess he would have to go to White Plains to try to accomplish this. I'm not sure there is a perfect solution.

THE COURT: There isn't a perfect solution. But right now my job is not to solve that problem. My job is to punish him for what he did, which was to obtain the cell phone without notifying his probation officer.

MR. STAMPUR: Just trying to give you the mitigating factors.

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Rubinstein, is there anything you want to say to me in response to Mr. Porter, in response to the assistant, in response to anybody?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. Just basically, I'm not going to elaborate on what Mr. Stampur said. He said exactly what my feelings are. I'll just rise right now to let you know I'm sorry for what I did. I accept full responsibility for what I did, and I am remorseful for what I did, and I ask your Honor for any sort of consideration, any sort of mercy you can show me today. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, the consideration and mercy that I am going to show is by sentencing you to time served. However, I am going to accept probation's recommendation that in addition to reimposing the term of five years' supervised release, and that would be of course less the 42 days that you have already served, I am imposing all of the original conditions of supervision, plus, you have to participate in a

computer slash Internet monitoring program administered by the U.S. probation office. You must provide your probation officer advance notification — advance, before you buy — of any computers, automated services, or connected devices that will be used during the term of supervision and that can access the Internet.

The probation office is authorized to install any application necessary to survey all activity on the computer or connected device owned or operated by you. You may be required to pay the cost of monitoring services in a monthly rate provided by the probation office. That's of course based on your ability to pay, which you certainly don't have now. The rate and payment schedule are subject to periodic adjustment by the probation office.

The probation office will be notified by electronic transmission of impermissible or suspicious activity or communications occurring on such computer or connected device consistent with the computer monitoring policy in effect in the probation office. As triggered by impermissible or suspicious activity, you shall consent to and cooperate with unannounced examination of any computer equipment you own or used by you. And that examination shall include, but is not limited to, retrieval and copying of all data from the computer, connected device, storage media, that includes cell phones, iPads, tablets, all of those things, and any internal or external

peripherals. And it may involve the removal of such equipment for the purpose of conducting a more thorough inspection.

You are also going to be subject to a curfew while on supervised release. And while on curfew you are required to return to your residence daily or as directed by your probation officer. Electronic monitoring with a GPS unit will be used to monitor compliance. You will keep the GPS unit on your person at all times when outside of your residence, and you must abide by detailed instructions regarding specific inclusion or exclusion zones. You will pay the cost of electronic monitoring at the prevailing rate according to your ability to pay as determined by your probation officer.

I am deeply sorry for the loss, and I am very, very sorry that it occurred while you were incarcerated. It is actually that that compels me to end the incarceration now.

It sounds to me like with probation's new capabilities, you will be able to obtain a cell phone. But it is going to be a cell phone that's known to your probation officer, and that's going to be monitorable. Just like any computer that you got would be monitorable. And that's a perfectly appropriate thing to do in the circumstances.

You have a right to take an appeal from the sentence I've imposed upon you, and you have the right to counsel in connection with any appeal that you would decide to file. If you can't afford a lawyer to represent you, one would be

	F4L3RUBS	Sentence	
1	appointed without cost.		
2	Do you understand?		
3	THE DEFENDANT:	Yes.	
4	THE COURT: All	l right. Thank you very much.	
5		000	
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			